BLAINE SEBSIDING.

A History of the Tarbox Resolution by Its Author.

THE EX-SPEAKER A MERE INCIDENT

Political and Personal Intimates His Accusers.

EX-CONFEDERATES EXONERATED.

A Presidential Aspirant Placed on Trial by His Own Election.

HASTY INTRODUCTION OF COLLATERAL ISSUES.

WASHINGTON, June S, 1876. In the liouse to-day at two o'clock Mr. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, rose to what he called a matter of personal privilege. To this the question of consideration was raised by Mr. Lord, but the speaker pro tem. (Mr. Cox, of New York) ruled that the matter of personal

privilege always took precedence of other matter. In the meantime Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, cailed up and had passed the Senate bill to remove the political disabilities of W. H. Jenifer, of Maryland.

MR. TARBOX'S STRECH.
Then Mr. Tarbox took the floor and commenced his day last, in which he stated that he (Mr. Tarbox) had informed Mr. Frye that the resolution offered by him was not aimed at him (Mr. Blaine), but that he (Mr. Blaine) had regarded the with some degree of incredulity. lie (Tarbox) did not rise with any purpose of con-vincing the incredulous mind of the gentleman frem What that gentleman's opinion might be as to his (Tarbox's) sincerity or any other quality was as immaterial to the public as it was to himself. The whole tenor of that gentleman's speech, however, was that the resolution which put that investigation was prosecuted in political malice toward him. Personally, in vindication of his own (Mr. Tarbox's) good fame, it was proper that the House and the country should be put in possession of some facts about it after the conspicuous, not to say the estentatious, champiouship of the inviolability of private correspondence by the gentleman from Maine. He (Mr. Tarbox) was surprised that a private communication of made in a courteous and obliging spirit, was made use of by him in a manner entirely uncalled for and of vulgar impertinence. By the law as laid down by that gentleman, that conversation was his (Mr. Tarbox) private property. (Some laughter on the democratic side). It was a communication between him and the gentleman's colleague in the frankness and privacy of personal and private intercourse and was therefore as much entitled to immunity as though it was written

According to the gentleman's (Mr. Blame's) theory, a prisoner in the dock would have the right to take from a witness letters and documents that might tend court, jury and witnesses; and yet, having laid down that rule, he (Mr. Blaine) had violated for his own puroses a conversation between him (Mr. Tarbox) and the gentleman's colleague. He would now give to the House the history of the resolution introduced by him. Mr. Tarbox then related how, when he had first offered his resolution, it was objected to, and that he Monday: how he had been waited on by Mr. Frye in regard to it, and how he had said to that gentleman that the investigation proposed by his resolution kould not involve Mr. Blaine's integrity, and how Mr. Frye had stated to him that, for reasons he did not like to explain—but not the absence of his colleague— he preferred that the resolution would not be offered the following Tuesday or Wednesday, and that then iill the following Tuesday or Wednesday, and that then no objection to it would be offered on the republican side of the House. Soon afterward Mr. Frye had come to his desk and asked for the privilege of examining the resolution, and having got it he retired with it, for what purpose, he (Mr. Tarbox) did not know except as he inferred from subsequent events, and then he returned it to him with the statement that he had not subsequent events and then he returned it to him with the statement that he time. The history of his (Mr. Tarbox's) relation to that resolution was that he had meant by it just what appeared on its face, and nothing more. He had spoken with entire frankness to the gentleman in good t me.

Mr. Blaine—One moment, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker pro tem.—No, sir. The gentleman will be seated. The Chair must come to the point of order that the gentleman in good t me.

Mr. Blaine—One moment, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker pro tem.—No, sir. The gentleman will be seated. The Chair must come to the point of order that the gentleman in good t me.

Mr. Blaine—One moment, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker pro tem.—No, sir. The gentleman will be seated. The Chair must come to the point of order that the gentleman in good t me.

Mr. Blaine—One moment, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker pro tem.—No, sir. The gentleman will be seated. The Chair hust come to the point of order that the gentleman in good t me.

Mr. Blaine—One moment, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker pro tem.—No, sir. The gentleman will be seated. The Chair hust come to the point of order than that the gentleman in good t me.

Mr. Blaine—One moment, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker pro tem.—No, sir. The gentleman will be seated. The Chair hust come to the point of order than the properties of the point of order than the properties of the point of order than the properties of the point of the point of the point of order than the properties of the point of the point of order than the properties of the point of that resolution was that he had meant by it just what appeared on its face, and nothing more. He had spoken with entire trankness to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Frye). He did not suppose that he was doing the gentleman (Mr. Blaine) an ill service whon he set that inquest on foot, or that the gentleman would see seteen it. As a man of integrity who had no shan to hade, he thought that the pentleman would serve it as much as he had desired the Credit Mobiler investigation which he had himself put insmotion. However, later recollections had influenced his (Mr. Tarbox') judgment. He had not anticipated, when he offered the resolution, that the inquest would, if ordered, involve Mr. Blaine disreputably. At that time he had some vague tradition of Mr. Caliwell as a celebrity of doubtful fame in New England business circles, and who was conveniently beyond the seas, where he was safe in his enjoyment of the inalienable right of fiberty and the prixil of happiness; but he had not had the sightest mint that the genleman (Mr. Blaine) had been either in confidential business relations with Mr. Caldwell or an operator in that class of securities which flaured in the transactions with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, so he could not have designed any injury to the gentleman from any disclosure in that line. If he had known then what he knew now he might have agreed in his (Binine's) opinion as to where the resolution would hit, but he had not had that gentleman's conscieusness. The gentleman had charged that this was a persecution of partisan malice; but he asked, what was the history of the case? The gentleman (Mr. Blaine) seemed to have been suspected in that transaction, not by personal and political enemies, but by personal and political intimates whe there him best. Harrison, the government director and political sympathizer with the gentleman from Maine, had thought it.—A man whom Pisher had declared to be it not the best, as good a man as there was in the world. Was there in all this any evidence or partisan maf real question was whether there was probable

The roal question was whether there was probable cause for the investigation. The history of the public rumors was notorious to the country and to the world. The connection of the gentleman from Maine with those public rumors was equally familiar to the country. There was no circumstance connected with the investigation which in the singhest degree pointed to it as having a partisan origin. But precisely the contrary was confirmed by every circumstance connected with it. He (Mr. Tarbox) find not know where the committee had got the interior that gave it the clew to the investigation. He never had had any conversation with any member of the committee with reference to witnesses or to the conduct of the investigation, with the single exception that he had protected to Mr. Hunton, the chairman of the sub-committee, that the investigation should not be prosecuted in any respect as a personal matter, but purely as a subject of public inquest into a transaction by a corporation which was, in some respects, amenable to the government or its honest management. That was his entire connection with the prosecution. It had originated not in the pursant of malice by any man who had a doubtful linon resord, but it had originated with one who had not only not served in the Couledrate army, but who had not correct in the Union army by substitute alone. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tarbox resumed his seat at this point, and ap-

Mr. Tarbox resumed his seat at this point, and apparently to the disappointment of his audience, who seemed to have expected something of a more exciting Mr. Frye immediately rose and catechised him in

relation to the communication between them, but there was nothing of special interest on that point,

printed copy, so surreptitiously taken, was on the desk of the gentleman (Mr. Tarbox), who at once proceeded to reply to it. The suggestion as to the sacredness of a private conversation, as argued by that gentleman, had amazed him (Mr. Frye) while that fact was in his possession. (Plaudits and encouragement from republican members.)

Mr. Blaine took the floor, but Mr. Tarbox rising at the same time, Mr Blaine yielded to him.

Mr. Tarbox—I do not know what relation the remarks of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Frye) have to the subject matter of the privileged question to which I rose. I am quite unaware in what school of propriety the gentleman had been brought up. I do not know what he charges me with. I do understand what he intimates. I suppose it is that I, by some improper method, obtained possession of a speech which the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Blaine) intended to deliver as his best counsel to his countrymen on a subject alecting deeply the public weltare, and that I made some improper use of that paper. I have simply to reply that what he states is utterly untrue. (Applicate on the democratic side and laughter on the republican side.) While the Speaker pro tem had announced that this was a deliberative body, broke in with the remark (in answer to something olse, but applying to what the Speaker had said, "Not by any means." The appropriateness of the remark was greeted with a roar of laughter on the floor and in the galleries, while the grave of 4the Speaker had said, "Not by any means." The appropriationess of the remark was greeted with a roar of laughter on the floor and in the galleries, while the grave of 4the Speaker kept up a continuous hammering which only added to the uproar. After order was restored Mr. Tarbox disclaimed charging Mr. Frye with any intentional untruth. He supposed that that gentleman had spoken from rumor or, perhaps, out of a suspicious temper, or, perhaps, out of some irrulation.

Mr. Frye (contempluovsiy)—Irritation at what? (Laughter).

Mr. Tarbox (after a pause which mad

(Mr. Tarbox continuing)—the man whom he charges with the effence in order to ind out whether it is true or not.

Mr. Frye—We will leave it then. I have nothing further to ask the gentieman.

Mr. Bisine—I never supposed the occasion would arise when I should desire or be induced to state that transaction to the House. Before I left my home last autumn to resume my duties here I did as many gentlemen have done—prepare a speech on an absorbing public question—the currency. It was printed at a newspaper office with which I was for many years connected. It was marked with the words, "In confidence" on the top of the copy. It was sacredly confided to the Associated Press, with the intimation that whoever found himself in possession of it wrongfully. Various circumstances postponed the delivery of the speech from the month of December, when I had expected to deliver it, until the 10th of February. Meanwhile, five or six weeks before I did deliver it, I ascertained that the gentieman from Massachusetts (Mr. Tarbox) had a copy of it in his possession and that he had offered it for publication to some newspaper man. How it came into his possession I do not know. I never have been able to know. I have surmised, I assert that it was thore; that it was in his possession for weeks, and that his holding it was a violation of the primal laws of honesty as much as though he had held my watch—just the same. I have never recognized the gentleman since. I only recognize him to-day to make that statement. I will now take up the motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution for printing certain evidence.

Mr. Braiox rose.

Mr. Braiox rose.

Mr. Braiox—I understand the gentleman from Maine to indicate that I offered a printed speech purporting to be his to some newspaper.

Mr. Tarbox—It understand the gentleman from Maine to indicate that I offered a printed speech purporting to be his to some newspaper.

Mr. Tarbox—I understand the gentleman from Maine to indicate that I offered a printed speech purporting to be his to some newspaper.

Mr. Blaine—I had heard it.

Mr. Tarbox—It is not true.

Mr. Blaine—The gentleman stated awhile ago that it was not true that he had a copy,

Mr. Tarbox—I made no such statement.

Mr. Blaine—I now call up the motion to reconsider the vote ordering certain testimony to be printed.

Mr. Lord claimed the right of going on with the Geneva Award Bill.

In the course of a parliamentary conflict on the point,

Mr. Blaine stated that all he wanted was to have the Caldwell despatch and the committee proceedings of yesterday printed at the same time.

Mr. Reagan, (dem.) of Texas, made the objection that the Caldwell despatch was no kind of evidence.

Mr. Blaine—And yet you reported a vote of consure on General Schenck on the same kind of evidence.

Mr. Springer, (dem.) of III.—I had is not the case.

The Committee on Foreign Afairs did receive certain telegrams from London with respect to his connection with the Emma Mine; but in every instance, before ruse was made of them, they were submitted to General Schenck for his statement in regard to thom.

Mr. Blaine (with a tremendous home thrust)—Why did you not submit this despatch to me? (Triumphant applause on the republican side).

Mr. Springer—I presume it will be submitted to the gentleman in good t me.

Mr. Blaine—One moment, Mr. Speaker.

I have lost my control over the motion?

The Speaker pro tem.—No, sir; the Chair has ruled no such thing. The Chair will recognize the gentleman when there is nothing properly pending before the House.

Mr. Blaine—I desire permission to say—
The Speaker pro tem. (interrupting)—Does the gentleman take an appeal?

Mr. Blaine—I merely want to say that, in submitting to it, as I do gracefully, I do not at all concur in it.

The Speaker—The Chair did not suppose anything of the kind. (Laughter at the expense of Mr. Blaine.)

THE INVESTIGATION.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY REPORT THE SUR-JUDICIARY COMMITTEE-WHAT THE RECORDS SHOW ABOUT "A MR. BLAINE" AND WHAT THE WITNESS DID NOT LIKE THE LOOKS OF. Washington, June 8, 1876.
The Sub-Judiciary Committee met again this morning

and continued the investigation into the charges

J. A. Green resumed his testimony, saying that the

entire history of the Kansas Pacific Ratiroad was a matter of record in the Supreme Court in Washington, and it had also been printed. At the suggestion of Hon. Eugene Hale, who took the

place of Mr. Frye on behalf Mr. Biaine, the record as printed was put into the case.

The witness continued and said that T. C. Durant

and his associates received about \$18,000,000 worth of bonds of different kinds for the construction of the road. About \$9,000,000 worth were left to the road, of which the records show that about \$1,000,000 were used for lobby purposes, although the word lobby does not appear in the records.

Mr. Hale objected to the statement about the lobby, and, therefore, it was struck from the report.

a Mr. Blaine received \$250,000 of construction bonds, placed in the hands of J. B. Stewart by Thomas C. one of which contained a reference to "Blaine" and the other to a "John E. Rlaine," Witness said after the first paper, which was a copy, was filed, a defrand was a made for the original paper, and it was put into the record and contained the name of "James Blaine."

By Mr. Blaine—But never the name of James G. Blaine?

Witness-No, sir; never the name of James G.

Blaine?

Witness—No, sir; never the name of James G. Blaine.

Witness read copions extracts from the printed statement used in the case of Joseph B. Stewart vs. The Union Facilic Railroad Company.

In reply to a question about the authenticity of the statement, witness said that intercen-twentieths of this statement had nothing whatever to do with the case which was then on trail; Stewart dragged it into the case which was then on trail; Stewart dragged it into the case; this was a suit which Stewart brought against the company for \$164,000 worth of bonds, less \$20,00 worth which Stewart threw off, and in the sun Stewart introduced a power of attorney of John K. Blaine to coiled \$15,000 worth of bonds, but under the rulings of the Court and the stipulations the power of attorney had nothing whatever to do with the case which Stewart brought against the company. Witness said that Stewart's services were really valuable to the road; if the passage of the teath section of the act of Congress of July 23, 1804, was brought about by Stewart, as he claimed, it brought \$5,760,000 to the road, and, on the principle of "honor among thieves," the road ought to have paid Stewart's claim; but they resisted it on the ground that the claim was for looby purposes and was therefore immoral, and that is how witness' attention was called to the name of Blaine.

By Mr. Lawrence—Have you any knowledge of yourself that James G. Blaine had any connection with the road?

self that James G. Blaine had any connection with the road?
Witness—No, sir, not of my own knowledge; the matter was talked about a good deal during the trial.
By Mr. Hunton—State any facts of your own knowledge or that you have derived from others, if those persons are in the United States?
Witness—The canim was resulted on account of the immorality of it, and I told Mr. Stewart I was alread of that, and did not like the looks of Congressman Blaine's name in connection with it. Mr. Stewart said most of the amount was for attorney fees. He did not say that Mr. Blaine was in it or that he was not in it.
Mr. Lawrence—Bon't you know that this transaction took place before Mr. Blaine was ever in Congress?

versation; Mr. Blaine was then in Congress.

By Mr. Hale—Did Mr. Stewart ever say that Mr. Blaine was in it?

Witness—I have no distinct recollection that he ever did say so specifically; but we had the conversation which I have alluded to, which I distinctly remember. By Mr. Houton—Did Mr. Stewart ever explain to you why one of these papers alluded to Blaine and the other to James Blaine?

Witness—He did hot; Mr. Usher and Mr. Stewart, I think, will know all about that.

Q. How did he speak of Mr. Blaine? A. Mr. Stewart always spoke of him as the Hon. Mr. Blaine and James Blaine; I always spoke of him as Congressman Blaine or Speaker Blaine after he was made Speaker.

The committee here took a rocess till half-past two P. M.

The sub-Judiciary Committee reassembled this afternoon, when Mr. Green resumed his testimony, giving the details of the disposition of certain Kanasa Pacific bonds for Joseph B. Stewart, whose published statement, he said, was grossly cronoous.

Mr. Blaine asked the witness whether his long connection with the Kanasa Pacific Railroad suits did not give him a full knowledge of all the transactions of the company.

The witness replied that it did, but that it would oc-

give him a full knowledge of all the transactions of the company.

The witness replied that it did, but that it would occupy many days in giving all the particulars, and in response to another question the witness said he had been summoned to testify as to the Credit Mobilier of the Kansas Pacific Railroad in the transactions of which the name of Jphn E. Blaine did not appear. The witness showed from the record that George Francis Train and his wife obtained \$500,000 worth of bonds for services rendered by him in lobbying. About \$1,000,000 worth of bonds went into the hands of other fersons for services of the same kind. Such lobbying was a swindle upon the government. ment.
The committee adjourned until to-morrow afternoon

ARGUMENT IN THE SENATE ON THE BILL TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO LEGAL TENDER OF SILVER.

Washington, June 8, 1876.
At the expiration of the morning bour the Senate today resumed the consideration of the bill to amend
laws relating to legal tender of silver coin, known as

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, read a lengthy argument against the bull. He said if he could attract the attenwhole purpose would be accomplished. It had been urged upon the Senate as a step toward specie resumption. It was a step in that direction, but a desperate one. The policy of paying small debts in silver and large debts in gold would be laughed at by the people. He referred to the argument of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), and said this view of the meashe would barely refer to it, and in doing so he wished to do full justice to that able Senator, because on a former occasion he (Mr. Morrill) charged him with Pendletonianism, perhaps on insufficient grounds. He (Mr. Morrill) had deffered widely from that Senator on financial questions, but they had both voted for the 1879 Resumption act, and he proposed to thinks we promised to make the greenback dollar equal in value to the gold dollar; that will be the opinion not only of our own people but of the world, Mr. Morrill then referred to the amendments proposed by him providing that silver shall not be a legal tender above the amount of \$5, and said if silver was to be issued it must be to take the place of small bills. He had a deep conviction that silver, as a standard measure of value, had been forever deteroned. He argued that it was possible to resume specie payments in 1879, and said we resumed in 1843 with less gold than we had in 1837, and in one year the stock of gold had increased nearly fifty per cent. The bill reported by the committee, instead of being a remedy, would aggravate the evils from which the country now suffer. The government had promised to redeem United States notes in coin, and aere a bill was presented to redeem them in a coinage of little more value than the notes themselves. He then referred to the argument of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Bogy), and said if the views of that Senator should prevail our bonds will be sent home by the ship load; if silver should be made a legal tender to an unlimited extent \$1,000,000 of our public debt would be worth \$22,210. There was no nation now which attempted to maintain a double standard of gold and silver without limiting the issue of silver coin.

Mr. Sherman said the bill proposed by the Country of the standard of gold and silver without limiting the issue of silver coin. Mr. Sherman said the bill proposed by the Commit-

ARGUMENT OF MR. BOOTH.

Mr. Booth, (ind.) of Cal., referred to the provisions of the bill, and said the new factor proposed to be introduced not only failed to recounce those already in use, but it was instrumental against reconciliation. It this bill should be passed the value of silver would be somewhat enhanced by the new

one could tell. He opposed the bill and argued that it triplis be operative for a period, but it would only be temporary. It is should be passed and the Resamplion act of 187d not repealed the effected would be that all bills of \$20 and less would be redeemed in silver and larger ones in gold. He had no doubt that the greenback and gold could be brought to a common value, but he did not expect to imagirate the millennium by legislative enactment. It was the true policy of the country to bring every form of money used to the same standard of value, and that should be the gold standard. It could be accomplished by mational notes more than by any bank and the country in use ought to be equivalent in value, and that the government should use the national credit in the form of national notes, and not lend it to, the banks. He argued that the interest on the funded debt should be reduced to the lowest possible sum and United States notes be maintained at a gold standard. This he believed could be done by the use of interconvertuble bonds, the unicrest on which should be paid in gold. He then reterred to the hattonal tank system and said it was probably the best we ever had, but if one fourth of the attention had been given to banks and the maintenance of a strict streng two to banks and the maintenance of a strict streng two to banks and the maintenance of a strict streng two to banks and the maintenance of a strict streng two to banks and the maintenance of a strict streng two to banks and the maintenance of a strict streng two to banks and the maintenance of a strict streng two to banks and the maintenance of a strict streng two to banks and the maintenance of a strict streng two to banks and the maintenance of a strict streng two to the strength of the streng

NEW ENGLAND.

The Views of Three States on the Presidential Ouestion.

OPINIONS IN BRIEF.

Reasons for Supporting Bristow or Wheeler and Rejecting Blaine.

Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire.

CONNECTICUT.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATES FROM THE NOTIFE STATE-TEN FOR JEWELL AND TWO FOR BRISTOW.

New Haven, June 5, 1878.

The leading men in the delegation to the Cincinnati
Convention from this State are General Hawley, ex-Governor and ex-member of Congress, and now Press ing an informal caucus of the delegates at New Haver on the 21st of April, when the expressions of gentiethat the delegation to Cincinnati stood ten for Jowel ever, the delegation goes to Cincinnati unpledged, an effort made to induce the State Convention, held February 29, to instruct a united vote for Jewell having

large from the First district, is for Bristow for first choice. General Hawley and Mr. Hall, of Williamntic, are the only delegates who are openly against Mr. Jew ell, and the difficulty with the General in this respect is that for a long time past there has not been any

coolness growing out of political differences.

Mr. Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, ex-member of Congress, delegate at large from the Second district, is for Jewell for first choice and Bristow for second. This preference for Jewell for first is supported by his action in the Republican State Convention in Hartford last February, when he brought forward a resolution that the Connecticut delegation present to the National Convention the name of Mr. Jewell for the Presidency, "as one who, by his executive ability, form and good government, is eminently fitted for that high position." The friends of General Hawley, however, fought and killed this proposition. If Mr. Jewell fails to get the nomination for the Presidency Mr. Keilogg will make a strong light for him for second are not ascertained with sufficient certainty to warrant any statements regarding them.

COLONKI JOSEPH SELDEN, of Norwich, delegate at large from the Third district, is non-committed but his course thus far warrants counting him among the Jewell men for first choice. Bristow is his second, and beyond this he has not extial gentleman, and notably a cautious one. Thus, white Governor Jewell might be his favorite personally, Governor's chances did not seem to be as good as his friends here predict they will be in the first vote in the Convention, or in the caucusing of the preceding evening. Still Mr. Jewell may count on his hearty support for the Vice Presidency if the Presidential

MR. JOHN T. ROCKWELL, of West Winsted (Winchester), delegate at large from the Fourth dis-trict, is strongly in favor of Marshall Jewell as his first choice; next he is for Bristow. Of Conkling and Morton he has rather au unisversible opinion. He has a personal liking for Blaine, but questions the wisdom of placing him in nomination. He thinks Mr. Blaine would make an excellent Chief Magistrate, but the severe overhauling he has had at the h nds of investigating committees has injured him to some extent, regardless of any question of guilt or innocence of the charges preferred. Mr. Rockwell is devoid of sectional feeling as to the omination. If Mr. Jewell fails for the first place he may rely upon Mr. Rockwell's hearty support for the

Vice Presidency.

Mr. Martin J. Sheldon, delegate from Hartford county, believes that either Marshall Jewell or Secretary Bristow would make an excellent nominee, and must be a gentleman of distinguished ability and of integrity above reproach. Financial ability is the

integrity above reproach. Financial ability is the qualification that will be most demanded in the next President. Mr. Sheldon thinks the Connecticut deigation, although not instructed, should unite upon such candidate as their judgment may dictate, and go for him solidly. Their selection may be a matter of circumstances, however, rather than individual preferences.

John M. Douglass, of Middletown, delegate from Middlesex county, favors Postmaster General Jewell for his first choice, Secretary Brislow for his second, and Blaine for third, as against Conkling or Morton. Next to Mr. Jewell he thinks Bristow the best candidate, as he has made a splendid record in the Treasury. If it becomes evident that an Eastern man cannot be nominated then he would personally prefer Governor Hayes, of Unio, but would go with his delegation, as a matter of duty. While a pronounced hard money man would meet with great opposition, Mr. Douglass thinks that a moderate hard money man could be easily nominated.

Mr. H. Lyndr Harmison, of Guilford, the delegate from New Haven county, is a bright, keen lawyer, who has won political honor by sheer ability, and whose opinions have much weight in his party councils. His first choice is Marshall levell for the Presidency as the first choice is Marshall levell for the Dessit of West.

Ar. H. Lynn Harrison, of Guillord, the delegate from New Haven county, is a bright, keen lawyer, who has won political honor by sheer ability, and whose opinions have much weight in his party councils. His first enoice is Marshall Jewell for the Presidency as the best candidate the republicans can put up East or West, Mr. Harrison was largely instrumental in getting the expression of the republican calegates recently in New Haven in favor of the Postunaster General and in publishing it to the country. He will endeavor to throw the full vote of the Connecticut republican delegation for Mr. Jewell on the first ballot, and will stick by him as long as there is a chance of victory. If it becomes evident that no cannot win Mr. Harrison may then be counted for Bristow and will work to secure the second place on the telest for his tavorite, with, he believes, encouraging prospects of sudcess.

Major John A. Thurrs, of New London, republican delegate for New London county, is strongly for Marshall Jewell as his first choice. He regards Mr. Jewell as his first choice. He regards Mr. Jewell as a remarkably strong candidate, able to carry al New England and run well in the Middle States, and to deven better in the Wost than is generally thought probable, for the reason that he is quite extensively and popularly known in that section through his stumping tour for Grant in the campaign of 1872. After Jewell Major Tibbits is andeceded, but favorable to Conking, who can, he thinks, carry New York against Thien. His record is good, and nothing appears to be brought against him, except that he wears good clothes and keeps his nails clean, neither of which are cardinal crimes in the estimation of gontlemen. The nominee, he thinks, ought to be a man who can carry the doubtful States in the East, and the delegates from those States should be permitted to name him.

Mr. Dwinh Mancy, of Rockville, delegate from Toliand county, names Blame as his first and Bristow as his second choice, provided the Connecticut delegation. He regards

VERMONT.

AN INTERVIEW WITH EX-CONGRESSMAN WOOD-BRIDGE, OF VERGENNES-WHAT HE THINKS AND HAYES-THE STANDING OF THE VER-NONT DELEGATION-JUDGE POLAND'S VIEWS-INTERVIEWS WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE

Ever since the Republican Union Convention, held at Burlington some weeks ago to select ten delegates to the Conciunati Convention, there has been considerable cheap talk, newspaper guessing, more or less personalities and a large share of the "sure thing," as delegation will vote, and first what they think regard ing their respective choices when the time arriver for them to cast their ballots for the Green Mountain State in the Cincinnati Convention. Guessing has been reduced to a fine art.

The State press seem to have guessed and guessed until it would seem that their opinions and predictions should turn out correct with one of them at least Judge Poland has been set down upon the Bristow list as a "dead sure man" for the Kentuckian; Hon. Frederick E. Woodbridge has been classified as another of the Treasury guardian's firm supporters; Hon. George Howe, of Brattleboro, has been "chalked" as in a quandary as to who shall be his first or even his second choice; Hon. George Bigelow, of Burlington, has been classified as "sitting on the fonce," and being one of those who participated in the "captured by buminers" movement of the Convention; while Colonel W. G. Vesey, of Rulland, is considered doubtful for either Blaine or Bristow. Likewise have the other five centlemen who represent the three Congressional

five gentiemen who represent the three Congressional districts been classified as ready to vote "for the best man," the "knowing ones" claiming that in the opinion of these gentlemen they will o'st their ballots for Blaine, Bristow, Hayes, Morton, Conking, Wheeler, and surely for the "Great Unknown."

A TALK WITH F. K. woodbarbosk.

In this delightial village of Vergennes, in full view of the noble Adrondacks of the Empire State, resides Hon, Fred E. Woodbridge, one of Vermont's foremost citizens, and one of the delegates to the Chiefinnati Convention. The Hasalab representative met Mr. Woodbridge a day or two ago, and, referring to the question of first, second or even third choice for the coming Presidential candidate, Mr. Woodbridge expressed himself as freely as he could possibly do at this time. He said:—

'I think the approaching Convention is the most important one ever heid in this country, excepting, perhaps, the Convention which nominated Abgaham Lincoln. I think, too, that when the representative men of this country who are to attend the Chiefmati Convention get together and weigh well the serious and most responsible duty they have to perform for the lature welfare of our country, their first and only duty should be to select the best man, and the man who can, will and would administer the affairs of the nation in the most acceptable manner."

"Hut, Mr. Woodbridge," I asked, "how do you look upon the nomination of Mr. Blaine or Mr. Bristow?"

"This is a maxer which, I think, and have, ever since my selection as one of the delegates to Clincinnati, been giving considerable serious thought, I scarcely know; in fact, I do not know the status of the rest of our delegation as to their choice for the nomination; but, as for myself, I should think that, looking at the matter of selection between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Bristow in its natural sense, I should think that, looking at the matter of selection between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Bristow in its natural sense, I should think that, looking at the matter of select

and Mr. Bristow in its natural sense, I should judge the delegation would be unanimous, or nearly so, for Mr. Biaine."

"And your first choice, Mr. Woodbridge?"

"If I were to cast my vote to-day, all things seriously considered—and I have, as I said before, given them a most serious consideration—I should cast my first bailot for Mr. Biaine. Mr. Blaine's course in Gongross has been in every way commendable. His past record stands unimpeached. His manly and statesmanlike bearing, his many superior qualifications, his true republicanism and his many other predominant qualities most assuredly are worth consideration. Mr. Blaine has been attacked by his opponents, but he has ment them in the contest face to face and come out clean and unscathed. As I before said, Mr. Blaine would be my first choice to day, and I cannot foresee anything which will be likely to after my opinion."

"But do you not recognize that Mr. Bristow has many qualifications for the Presidency."

"Yes, I admit that, but who is Mr. Bristow has many qualifications for the Presidency."

"Yes, I admit that, but who is Mr. Bristow has before his carear at Washington. As the head of the Treasury Department he is bound to perform the duties of that office without any regard for personal aggrandizement, and may I not ask if there are not hundreds of others in this country kno are just as capable as Mr. Bristow of adminisfering the laws of the country against all rings, cliques and unprincipled men ? It may be wise in the Convention to give Mr. Bristow support, should Mr. Blaine's prespects for the nomination seem impossible. Nobody can foresee these things. I feel confident of one thing. I do not think there will be the slightest dissension between the members of the Vermont delegation."

"How about Mr. William A. Wheeler?"

"Have served in Congress with Mr. Wheeler. If any man ever had an opportunity to judge of the true characteristics of a man I had the opportunity to judge those of Mr. Wheeler. He is an honorable man, a man beyond reproach, and I c

colleagues feel. I have not seen them, but you have my honest convictions in the case, and, as I said before, it i were to east my ballot to-day it would be for Blaime."

Mr. Roswell, Farriax, of Bradford, who is one of the two delegates representing the Second Congressional diafrict, in reoly to a question as to his choice at the convention, said:—"I look at the situation in a most serious aspect. I have given considerable thought to the matter of choice, I look at it as additional task to obtain just the proper man for President. There seems to me to be not the edificient doubt that New England or even the Middle States will not be able to get a man nominated. I like Mr. Blaine, but at this time the republican party-cannot afford to nominate a ticket for the benealt of deleat nor merely to give additional prominence to any man. We must have a ticket for the people of the republican party-one which will have the support and hearty good will of the republicans of the nation. My choice to-day is Mr. Bristow. I think with Mr. Bristow for the Presidential nominee we can win. All the other prominent gentiemen who have been named in this connection are undoubtedly weil qualined to administer the affairs of the country, but we must win, and to do this all of the republicans must have an acceptable candidate."

Judge POLASD—On the cars between Wells River and Montpelier I met Hou. Like P. Poland. The Judge had but a few days ago returned from Washington. The Vermont State press have guessed all around the Judge as to has first, second and third choice. The following interview i held with the Judge on the subject of the Presidential nomination. I suggested this to him, and in reply he said "Yes, I understand I have been set down as a firm supporter of Mr. Bristow; but I have not talked with any of my colleagues from our State to Cincianati. I have given most serious consideration to what course I may pursue when we get together in the Continuate. I have given most serious consideration what of the major products and th

and act for the best interests to ments and the party.

Mr. Wahnen C Farnen, of Weodstock, says his first choice is Blaine; his second Bristow. As for the second place on the ticket he shall be governed by circumstances at the Convention. He wants a ticket full of success, and considers it the duty of every delegate to consider well that the republican party cannot at this critical moment afford defeat.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE MAJORITY OF THE DELEGATES FOR BLAIMS AND A SMALL MINORITY FOR BRISTOW-SEN-ATOR CRAGIN FOR THE SECOND PLACE ON

The New Hampshire delegation to Cincinnati may be considered as almost solid for Blaine so long as there is he faintest hope of his receiving the nomination. State Convention, which was held here on the 24th of last month, was most adroitly and almost successfully manipulated in favor of the ex-Speaker candidate manipulated in favor of the ex-Speaker candidate through the energetic efforts of some of Mr. Blaine's friends, who were sent on from Washington for the specified purpose. One of these, William E. Chandier, was notably industrious in having the Convention pledged for his friend and client, and was himself a candidate for delegate at large. In this latter ambition he insied, and it was currently talked among the New Hampshire friends of Blaine that if Chandler had kept out of the Convention the body would in all probability have elected a straight Blaine designation.

In conversation with the delegates themselves or with their intimate personal friends your correspondent is enabled to give the following correct standing of the delegates in their preferences for a Presidential candidate:—

Alonzo Nute, Farmington, for Blaine; George W.
Marston, Portsmouth, for Blaine.

Ezektel A. Straw, Manchester, for Bristow; Jesse Gaut, Hooksett, for Bristow.

Benjamin F. Whidden, Lancaster, for Blaine; Thomas G. Rend, Keene, for Blaine. Blaine 3; Bristow. 2.

Governor Straw, of Manchester, who was defeated as a delegate at large, and subsequently elected from him district, has some hesitation about attending the Convention. His alternate, Glimore Scripture, of Nasnau, is a Blaine man, and if he should attend in place of Governor Straw the delegation will be nine for Blaine to one for Bristow. Indeed, it is not wholly improbable that even Mr. Gauit may dinally join his colleagues and go for Blaine, but in so doing he would foriest the confidence of the Bristow men who elected him.

There is hardly a doubt but in the end the delegation will be unanimous and it is not utilikely that in the informal or preliminary billots there will be "a union of strength." Next to Blaine the popular sentiment is theroughly and unqualitedly for Secretary Bristow, and the next favorites in order are Washburne, Sherman, Whieler and Hayes. So far as Conkling and Morton are concerned, New Hampshire will vote against both every time.

In the event of the nomination for President going to the West the delegation will urge the nomination of Senator Aaron H. Cragin for the Vice Presidency.

THE LATENT SLATE.

Such of the delegation will urge the nomination of Senator Aaron H. tragin for the Vice Presidency.

THE LATENT SLATE.

Such of the delegation will altenate their support altogether. Indeed, a letter has been sent out to the Several delegates within a lew days calling for an immediate meeting on their arrival at Cincinnat, and it is not selled to the delegation will be Wheeler and Hayes. and Mr. Counciling will only be approved at the last extremity. An effort will also be made at this preliminary meeting of the delegates to urge the nane of Judge Poland for the Vice Presidency in case Mr. Blaine should fail to get the first place

CONGRESSMAN MEADE.

Last night, at the headquarters Fifth Assembly district Tammany Hall General Committee, a meeting was held at which resolutions were passed denunciatory of the universal corruption of the administration and clathe dinversal corruption of the administration and languatory of Hon. Edwin R Meade, of the Fifth Congressional district for his upright and fearless conduct on the investigating committees of which he has been a member, for his minority report against the admission of New Mexico as a State, his bill for reform in the Revenue laws, respecting the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits and other democratic measures.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican:-"We have only to and that Mr. Adams' New York declarations, whether wise or foolish, timely or uncalled for, justifiable or inpurpose of the voters whose suffrages are going to elect the next President of the United States.

mercial Advertiser and the Washington Republican, both strictly administration papers, are beginning to wonderfully earnest manner. Conkling is not without

rom any seldsh prompting; any desire to aggrandize the representative of the democracy of the entire

Bristow republicans are cheerful, hopeful and active, Here and there one, however, contemplating the in-flated column of Blaine figures, gives way to despondency. There is not the least occasion. Bristow's chance has never been so good as it is to-day, and it

Bangor (Me.) Whig and Courier:-"In the lour or five wretch in Washington, there is not a spintilla of accredited evidence of anything dishonorable to Mr.

Portland (Me.) Argus:-"Mr. Blaine declines to have

those innocent letters published. On the contrary, he grabs and pockets them. Poor, innocent Biaine! How Newark (N. J.) Journal:—"The nation is spared the possibility of having loisted into its highest office a man (Blaine) who would have been more dangerous than

seems to be in a fair way to be proven no better than Wheeling (W. Va.) Standard:-"Mr. Blaine's best

made a serious if not a fatal mistake." Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer:—"The Mulligan affair has put Conkling three lengths ahead of Binne. Conk-

Boston Transcript:-"It is susceptible of proof, on the testimony of well known gentlemen now in Boston, that Josiah Caldwell said in their presence, in this city, that he paid Mr. Blaine for his influence in securing legislation favorable to the railroad enterprise in whi

After Blaine, who? Mulligan.

Elmira (N. Y.) Gasette:—"About these days republican journals of the Conkling faith are pretty much given to obituary notices of a greatly deceased statesman by the name of Blaine."

Cieveland (Ohio) Heraid:—"While Mr. Blaine is correct on general principles in this position there are exceptional circumstances which make his nervous anxiety to keep those letters from the public view yers unfortunate."

(Biaine) can do now is to give the letters to the committee and the public at once, so that they may be thoroughly inspected and disposed of before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention."

Cleveland (Ohio) Leader:- "Mr. Blaine is by far the leading candidate for the nomination at Cincinnati, and his enemies are moving heaven and earth to break

did not read all the letters. Mr. Biaine says he read 'every solitary scrap.' We don't know Mulligan, who is prima facie a liar out of his own mouth. We do know iliaine and we would take his word against a

Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot:-"The excitation of the adherents of Biaine over the matchiess display of their champion's audacity is destined to be shortlived. It will hardly keep warm until the meeting of the Cincin-